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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/709,522	05/11/2004	Krishna Mohan ITIKARLAPALLI	ORCL-003	3521
51121 7590 07/13/2009 LAW FIRM OF NAREN THAPPETA C/o Landon-IP Inc., 1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 450 Alexandria, VA 22314			EXAMINER SANDERS, AARON J	
			ART UNIT 2168	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 07/13/2009	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

lfnt2000@yahoo.com
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**Advisory Action
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief**

Application No.

10/709,522

Applicant(s)

ITIKARLAPALLI ET AL.

Examiner

AARON SANDERS

Art Unit

2168

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 29 June 2009 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
(a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
(b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☒ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 35 U.S.C. 112.
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
Claim(s) allowed: _____.
Claim(s) objected to: _____.
Claim(s) rejected: 1-10, 13-21 and 25.
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
See Continuation Sheet.
12. ☐ Note the attached Information *Disclosure Statement*(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____
13. ☐ Other: _____.

/Tim T. Vo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2168

Continuation of 11. Request for reconsideration:
The 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection of claims 7 and 10 has been withdrawn.

As per applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Here, although the examiner applied two different classes of prior art (referred to by applicant as C1 and C2, see Remarks filed April 29, 2009 p. 9), it would have been obvious to combine them for the reasons set forth in the previous Office action. It has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Applicant's admitted prior art ("AAPA") provides the basis for the rejection. Gostanian and Lordi, despite being in a different class of prior art, each contain features it would have been desirable for AAPA to have.

Further, although there is undoubtedly a desire for "enhanced flexibility in implementing custom atomic transactions during the development of user programs" (Remarks p. 12), applicant has provided no evidence of a long felt need for the claimed method. Establishing long-felt need requires objective evidence that an art recognized problem existed in the art for a long period of time without solution. The relevance of long-felt need and the failure of others to the issue of obviousness depends on several factors. First, the need must have been a persistent one that was recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Gershon*, 372 F.2d 535, 539, 152 USPQ 602, 605 (CCPA 1967); *Orthopedic Equipment Co., Inc. v. All Orthopedic Appliances, Inc.*, 707 F.2d 1376, 217 USPQ 1281 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Second, the long-felt need must not have been satisfied by another before the invention by applicant. *Newell Companies v. Kenney Mfg. Co.*, 864 F.2d 757, 768, 9 USPQ2d 1417, 1426 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Third, the invention must in fact satisfy the long-felt need. *In re Cavanagh*, 436 F.2d 491, 168 USPQ 466 (CCPA 1971).

Thus, the examiner has not employed impermissible hindsight in rejecting the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103.

As per applicant's argument that the references do not teach setting a variable to equal the transaction identifier, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner has equated AAPA's "Account1()," the name of the transaction (Specification par. 23), to the transaction identifier. Combined with a reference that teaches setting a variable to equal a unique identifier, such as Lordi, "Account1()" would instead clearly be set, using a variable, to some unique identifier.

As per applicant's argument that Gostanian does not teach providing a transaction identifier to the user program, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Gostanian teaches at least providing the identifier to the cohorts, see Fig. 5, steps 526-530. Although AAPA's user program is comparable to Gostanian's application client, it is also comparable to the cohorts, since it executes the various procedures of the atomic transaction. Thus, it would have been obvious to provide the transaction identifier to the user program as claimed.

As per applicant's argument that the references do not teach aborting a transaction by specifying the identifier in the user program, the examiner respectfully disagrees. AAPA teaches aborting a transaction by specifying each procedure that makes up the transaction. Given Lordi's teaching of aborting transactions by specifying the transaction identifier instead, it would have been obvious to abort transactions in the user program using the transaction identifier instead of each procedure's identifier.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejections of claims 7 and the corresponding limitations of claim 10 are maintained.

Independent claims 1 and 16 do not include the limitations of claim 7 that applicant has addressed. Thus, the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection of claims 1 and 16 is maintained.